

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIII. No. 7426.

號四月六日七十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

日三十月四閏年亥

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ATCH, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 15 & 16, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ALBERT PRINCE & CO., 66, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. BRINNEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—M. A. DE CRY, Successor, Quelch & CO., Amoy. N. MOALLES, Foochow, Heng & CO., Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

## Banks.

### NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which will be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entry themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$3,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—M. GROTH, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—J. D. BOTTRELL, Esq.  
Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.  
W. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.  
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. MCGOWEN, Esq.  
H. HOPFUS, Esq.  
Hon. F. D. SAMSON.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 27, 1887. 363

## Intimations.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

#### NO. 6 (SPECIAL).

#### CHINA SEA.

#### SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

#### WRECK OF S. S. Menzalch.

#### NOTICE.

#### ADOLPH COLLIN'S SWEET CHAMPAGNE.

#### BURGUNDIES.

#### BORDEAUX WINES.

#### WHISKY.

#### CLAUSEN'S CHAMPAGNE LAGER BEER.

#### GRIFFIN'S LIGHT SPARKLING ALE.

#### BASS'S ALE 'BULL DOG' BRAND.

#### GUINNESS'S STOUT 'BULL DOG' BRAND.

#### NOTICE.

#### EMPIRE MARITIME CUSTOMS,

#### COAST INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

#### SHANGHAI, 23rd May, 1887.

#### 1025

The THREE MASTERS of the WRECK were standing upright at the time; the EYES of the MAINTAINING RIGGING being about 7 feet above high water.

A. M. BISBEE,  
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 23rd May, 1887.

1025

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Kowloon, 31st May, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that a HULK

has been moored at the book of

Stonecutters' Island, in Chinese Waters,

which will be used as a CUSTOM HOUSE

and OPIUM REPACKING HULK pro-

visionally pending more durable arrange-

ments.

IMPORTERS of OPIUM into China are

informed that, on and after TO-MORROW,

the 1st June, they can bring their DRUG

—either in unbroken Chests or in Parcels

made up in accordance with the New

Hongkong Opium Ordinance—to the CHIN-

ES CUSTOMS at Kowloon, paying LAR-

GE and DUTY HAILUAN TALES 110.00

per POUND—*et cetera* (if necessary)

for Parcels containing for carriage inland,

and all the requisite Labels affixed

and Transit Certificates made out (if wanted).

Any further information can be obtained

by Merchants at the Kowloon CUSTOM

HOUSE, which, for the present, will be

open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., SUNDAYS

excepted.

F. A. MORGAN,

1031

Commissioner of Customs.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

Cronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,

Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VISUALISER'S CELESTIAL

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

CHRISTY'S LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER PLATED WARE,

CHRISTIE & CO.'S ENGLISH PLATED WARE,

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,

in great variety.

DIAMONDS

— AND —

DIAMONDS JEWELLERY,

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FIRE BRICKS OF SUPERIOR

QUALITY FOR SALE.

PRICE, \$30 PER 1,000.

The following Testimonials have been re-

ceived from F. W. CROSS, Esq., Manager,

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY,

LIMITED.—

I have herewith much pleasure in testi-

fy to the quality of the FIRE BRICKS as

made by you at your new works.

Yours truly,

W. H. DARBY, Esq.

1887.

For the

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are

respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of

the Company's FOREMEN should be at

hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the

HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya, Hongkong.

After a very severe test I have no hesi-

tation in saying that this Brick is admirably

suited to resist any degree of heat that it

may be likely to undergo and for all pur-

poses that FIRE BRICKS are used for.

I am now about to build them into one of

my Furnaces and have no doubt of their

being able to stand as well as the English

FIRE BRICKS I have been using.

Hongkong, May 23, 1887. 981

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

Moderate Fees.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly APPRENTICE and LA-

TINATE ASSISTANT to Dr. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European

and American patients and friends,

has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-

cupied by Dr. ROBERTS.

No. 2, DUDDLELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to Missionaries and Families.

Solo Address.

2, DUDDLELL STREET,

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 19, 1887.

## Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Wingsoo*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June will be sent to rent.

All claims must be sent in before the 4th of June they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 31, 1887. 1029

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

THE Company's S.S. *Celbes*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June will be sent to rent.

All claims must be sent in before the 4th of June they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 31, 1887. 1029

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 8th June, 1887, at 2 p.m., at No. 7, GAGE STREET,

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising:—

MERIMBAH PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.

MAHOGANY TOP CENTRE TABLE AND TEA-GOUP, GILT-LANDED WITH SILVER, MANTLE, BISCUIT MINIERS, PORCELAIN, CLOISONNE, WOOD, CLOISONNE, JAPANESE INLAID CABINET AND BRACKETS, STATIONERY, VARIOUS CLOTHES, CHINAMEN, CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD.

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD WITH GLASS BACK AND WHETSTONE, DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS; GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

TAPESTRY-COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE.

AMERICAN-MADE BEDROOM FURNITURE, consisting of:—DOUBBLE BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, WARDROBE WITH PLATE GLASS DOOR, LOW BUREAU WITH GLASS, MABLE-TOP WASHSTAND AND CHAMBER STAND, DAVENPORT WITH BOOK CASE, AND ROCKING CHAIR.

STAR-COVERED BED-ROOM SUITE.

ONE COOKING KITCHEN, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 4, 1887. 1061

## TO BE LET.

BISNEE VILLA—POKFULUM.

BEACONSFIELD lately occupied by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI NAVIGATION CORPORATION. Possession from the first of July, when the repairs will be completed.

Apply to BELLIOS & CO., or to SHARP & CO., Estate Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1887. 1000

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Whether the Captain, the Agents, or Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANGNUA, British barque, J. S. H. Green.

Messengers Maritimes.

EWELL, American ship, Captain J. A. Barton.—Order.

GLENMORVEN, British steamer, Capt. John G. Wright.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MOSSE, British steamer, Captain F. H. Throck—Russell & Co.

SONSTAG, American barque, Hawell.—Russell & Co.

TEVIX, British steamer, Captain D. McCorquodale—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TONQUE, British ship, Captain S. Davis.—Order.

WACHUSETT, American ship, Capt. C. G. Oakland.—Order.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4, 1887.—

Hulphong, British str., 1,122, S. Ashton.

Foochow June 1, Amoy 2, and Swatow 3.

General—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.

Vessel.

Captain.

Agents.

Date of Leaving.

Amoy.

Celebes (s).

Sachsen (s).

Joon.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

June 5, at daylight.

Amoy.

Volga (s).

Jaeger.

E. G. Pfaff.

Stemson & Co.

June 5, at 4 p.m.

Blanc.

Messagers Maritimes.

Quick despatch.

Sommer.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

About June 10.

Esmeralda (s).

Taylor.

Butterfield & Swire.

June 12.

Didier.

Russell & Co.

June 13, at 4 p.m.

Mercedes (s).

Carlowitz & Co.

June 13, at noon.

Gaudi.

Stemson & Co.

Quick despatch.

Buno.

Butterfield & Swire.

June 17, at noon.

Vardin.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

June 17, at 3 p.m.

Anton.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

June 21, at 3 p.m.

Wingsoo (s).

d'A. de St. Oivix.

June 7, at noon.

Parcels.

O. B. Bachrach.

June 10, at noon.

C. Stiberga.

June 10, at 3 p.m.

C. Brough.

Adamson, Bell & Co.

June 7, at 3 p.m.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

Nos. of Shares.

Value.

Paid up.

POSITION AS LAST REPORT.

Reserve.

Balances forward.

Last Dividend.

Closin. (or 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Cash.

JUNE 4, 1887.

DANKE.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.

Union Insurance Society, Co., Ltd.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Singapore Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.

THE LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company and prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either

hers, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 490

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Care of Passengers at through rates for CHÉFOO, TIEN-TSIN, NEW-CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on to YANGTSEH.)

The Co.'s Steamship Canton.

Capt. BREWER, will be despatched above on

MONDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1887. 1058

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship Peking.

Capt. G. H. HETHERINGTON, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 6th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SLEIMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 4, 1887. 1058

We hear that U Taz Wan, who has just been acquitted of a charge of arson, has brought an action for \$50,000 against the agents of the Insurance Companies for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

One of the most complicated cases that have been tried at the Supreme Court for some time has just come to a miserable denouement. Everyone will remember how almost every other night during the months of January, February and March the fire-bell rang out the alarm of a fire in the Western District of the city. Some of these fires were doubtless the result of an unforeseen accident, but with regard to others the attendant circumstances were of no suspicious a nature as to lead one to think they were the result of willful incendiarism. However, the Insurance Companies, the people most interested in the matter, took no steps to sift these cases in Court and the Police or the Crown might be well excused in not risking a trial for arson—a charge which it is always most difficult to prove. At last, however, a case occurred in which two German houses—and throughout it has been German houses—who have been the greatest sufferers—were severely bitten and were induced, doubtless by the large issues involved and the fact of the risk being divided, to bring an accusation against the insured party. This action, which was brought in connection with a fire that occurred at No. 34 Bonham Strand, the property of a trader, named U Taz Wan, about nine o'clock on the evening of the 24th March, certainly had not so secure a basis of probable incendiary facts as some of the other cases, but doubtless the large sum of \$40,000 at stake was a strong enough motive to induce the Insurance Companies to risk a trial. The case was brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court and a good deal of sensational evidence was given, which led the Magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial at the Supreme Court and to fix bail at the large figure of \$100,000. But it was evident from the first that the evidence, however startling its character, was tainted and highly unreliable. The chief witness was a confessed accomplice who said he had got \$100 to aid in setting fire to the place. This money, whether it was got for this purpose or was, according to the statements for the defence, stolen from the premises after the fire, was handed back next day, at the prompting, it was said, of conscience, fortified by the advice of a clansman. That there was, however, another motive, not so worthy as remorse of conscience, for this speedy repentence no one who weighed the evidence could have the least doubt. By some means or other not satisfactorily explained, boxes belonging to the Chinese trader, U Taz Wan, had got into the possession of the accomplice and his clansmen and had been stowed away in the boarding house where these men resided. The boxes remained there for some days after the fire and were then mysteriously taken from one house to another, until, about a week later, they were handed over to the Insurance Companies. During that interval there is every reason to suspect that repeated attempts were made to render the possession of these boxes the means of squeezing money out of U Taz Wan, and that it was only when the efforts in this direction failed that information was sent to the Insurance Companies. There can also be little doubt that in the proceedings that took place during this interval, a Chinaman named Wong Chuk Lung, a man who does not bear his characters, was inextricably mixed. One of the boxes on being opened was found to contain books which seemed to show that the balance brought forward at the end of the year was altogether different from what was represented in the statement made by U Taz Wan, after the fire, to the Insurance Companies. But even this fact, which might have gone to support a charge of attempting to defraud, was not free from taint. In fact the case from beginning to end was tainted by the dirty hands of the accomplice and his clansmen, and it was quite as likely a supposition that they set fire to the place in the hope of gain as that U Taz Wan himself set fire to the place. The result, although no other could have been expected from the first, is scarcely a satisfactory one. There remains still, in the minds of most people who have followed the case, the suspicion that the house, No. 34 Bonham Strand, was set fire to. And there is besides this, the strong suspicion that to the destruction of the house due to accident or arson, the occupants were guilty of gross neglect in abandoning their house without trying in any way to extinguish the flames, as a time when a little prompt action would have saved everything.

The case that has just been concluded is not a culling one. It will doubtless make Insurance Offices still more chary of risking a prosecution, even when there is strong suspicion of arson; and, in view of the many suspicious fires that do occur, this must be considered a rather sad result. But it teaches one or two lessons, which the Insurance Companies—at least some of the German Insurance Companies—will do well to take to heart. The case, if it reveals anything clearly, reveals that the measures taken by the two German Offices to guard against recklessness and arson are totally inadequate by the conditions of Chinese risks. They were shown to be such as very few Insurance Offices would

be content with, even in the case of the most trustworthy insurer at Home. Doubtless it is impossible to dispense with Chinese confreres in carrying through the business, but the whole of the work should not be left to them, and there ought at least to be a thorough system of inspection by a European. In this case, practically nothing was done to ascertain whether there were goods in the house to the value stated in the policy, and no question was asked about insurance in other offices. Such procedure would be considered at Home, where the risk of deceit is infinitely less than here, as lax in the extreme, and here it opens up a way to unite swindling. The German offices are to be admired for the pluck with which they put their business at risk, and the more is gained at the risk they expose themselves to, it cannot be very profitable. There is another lesson which this case and nearly all the cases of fire that have occurred this year teach—that is, that something must be done to punish men who leave their houses, on alarm of fire being raised, without seeking in any way to extinguish the flames. Some of the most serious fires that occur could have been prevented had the least trouble been taken by the inmates to search for the origin of the fire and endeavour to extinguish it. This also is a matter which the Insurance Companies would do well to consider.

The *Amoy Gazette* hears that Edward Allen has had a shot at a tiger near Kung-tee. He saw a tiger and fired at it at a distance of 120 yards. The animal was going fast and the shot fell just behind it. Mr. Allen hoped for better fortune the following day.

At about 5 a.m. on the 20th ultimo a fire broke out on the other side of the river, close to the old lung of Messrs. Purdon & Co., now the Customs Bank at Fochow. The fire originated in the lock-up house of the Chinese Customs, which was in charge of three opium smokers, who were obliged to jump into the river to save their lives, one of them drowning. About 10 houses and shops were destroyed.

The *Fochow Echo* of the 28th ultimo says—Messrs. of the new crop continue to pour in at the rate of some hundreds per day, and Chaa-zae ke't hard at work recording their valuations and opinion of the various districts; from many we hear expressions of great dissatisfaction, while all appear to agree that the crop, as a whole, is inferior to that of 1886. Prospects look very gloomy, and unless buyers can moderate their desire to get on with it and play a waiting game, we fear no good will be done, albeit as one of our local experts has been heard to remark "all tons don't lose."

Says the *Fochow Echo* of the 28th ultimo:—We learn that the Australian shipping difficulties are at last likely to end in a satisfactory manner, and that thanks to the humanity and exceedingly kind attitude assumed by the English Government, we will get our steamship passage on the north for Melbourne and Sydney respectively. The firmness with which the question had to be settled should convey a salutary lesson to any who would assume a position directly opposed to the wishes of shippers or antagonistic to the interests of those upon whom behalf they are acting.

New York, April 20.—The *Tribune*'s Boston special of the 23rd ult. says—Barry is greater heroism and self-sacrifice will be required to save the lives of the men left on board the Boston and Alameda, now at East Brookfield. A freight train left Springfield in the afternoon of Conductor James Deblis. At South Spencer, while going up a heavy grade, the train broke apart. When the train hands discovered the mishap, the locomotive was reversed and the forward portion of the train backed after the runaway car. Conductor Deblis was very anxious to stop the cars, for he knew that if they were not checked before reaching East Brookfield they would be in collision with a passenger train at that point and probably cause much loss of life.

After a chase of a hundred yards the forward part of the train came within a few feet of the other. Conductor Deblis, in great heroism and self-sacrifice, went to the top of the rear car of the forward portion and prepared to jump to the other part. He knew that in order to stop and control the runaway car it would be necessary for some one to jump to the runaway car before they met and gradually to check the speed of both sections. Deblis resolved to make the leap. A minute later he made the effort, but the distance was too great and he fell between the cars. His body lay across the track and the locomotive came over him. The unfortunate man was literally cut to pieces. When the wild cars came in sight of East Brookfield, Stationmaster James Corcoran, with great presence of mind, turned the switch and let the cars on the south siding and they were thrown from the track into the river meadow.

**FRAGRANT WATERS' MURKUR.**—That the proposal made in your columns by a correspondent signing himself 'Practicality,' recommending that a fee should be charged on each chest of opium, as if it were a Chinese emigrant, was not half a bad idea, and would have helped to pay the salary of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

That, speaking of the Imports and Exports Office, it is inexpedient to appraise all the house due to accident or arson, the occupants were guilty of gross neglect in abandoning their house without trying in any way to extinguish the flames, as a time when a little prompt action would have saved everything.

The case that has just been concluded is not a culling one. It will doubtless make Insurance Offices still more chary of risking a prosecution, even when there is strong suspicion of arson; and, in view of the many suspicious fires that do occur, this must be considered a rather sad result.

But it teaches one or two lessons, which the Insurance Companies—at least some of the German Insurance Companies—will do well to take to heart. The case, if it reveals anything clearly, reveals that the measures taken by the two German Offices to guard against recklessness and arson are totally inadequate by the conditions of Chinese risks. They were shown to be such as very few Insurance Offices would

be content with, even in the case of the most trustworthy insurer at Home. Doubtless it is impossible to dispense with Chinese confreres in carrying through the business, but the whole of the work should not be left to them, and there ought at least to be a thorough system of inspection by a European.

That somebody lately set fire to something, and that some Insurance Companies were meant to pay for the damage done, is generally believed; but that there is a class of citizens that do not always come home to roost, is equally apparent.

That the last, thereby impressed upon

competing Insurance Offices is this that it is clearly much easier (under present conditions) for an insurer to effect a double insurance, than it is for an underwriter to get adequate satisfaction for any alleged irregularities in connection therewith.

That an inquiry into the cause and origin of all fires is very much wanted.

That this is not put forward as an original remark, as I have seen it suggested in the newspaper times without number.

That, all the time, if such an inquiry took

place after every fire, it would be in

degree irrisible, while the great bulk

of the insured would only too gladly

furnish the latest particulars with the

view of assisting in the suppression of arson and similar crimes.

That the existence of such a system would lessen risks, and would directly work towards lower rates of premium—a consummation much to be desired by all persons in or out of business.

That it is to be hoped the talked-of changes in the working of our local Bank will not be carried out in their entirety, as these involve the removal of the present Acting Chief to a less useful sphere, and we can't well care 'John' from China yet a while.

That it has been whispered to me that certain youthful financiers connected with the same establishment have felt aggrieved at a reference to them in last week's 'Murmur' and lest this be true, I hasten to express regret, as nothing is ever, further from my thoughts than to intentionally hurt the feelings of any one.

That I may occasionally write somewhat censorious, but that badinage need never be taken up seriously, and the name I have assumed ought to be sufficient guarantee of the entire absence of venom.

That it is easier to wonder whose less or burling fingers can be traced in the iniquitous proposal to cancel marine certificates granted previous to the year 1884—a measure that is filling the hearts of our nautical mariners and engineers with sadness, and not without reason.

That it is a grave inconsistency to offer with one hand a more valuable certificate, and by the other to take away the bread from a master or engineer who is satisfied with the certificate he has already lawfully gained and duly paid for.

That, under the old system, an officer of the mercantile marine holding a local certificate could take the more valuable Home certificate when it suited him, while using his Hongkong qualification; but that, under the absurd interpretation now placed upon what seems to be a *favus* *concession*, a real hardship is to be inflicted.

That the *Fins* insurance situation remains unchanged, which may be counted a gain to the local Companies, as it gives time for quiet consideration of the points involved.

That the tumultuous action of the Homo Companions might lead to the belief that they were in first feather and living in clover, but that the fact is they are not, as the sharp quotations of even the best of them show considerable depreciation during the last few years.

That those companies who like to pay for the privilege of affording indemnity to their policy-holders are likely to have a good time in it Shanghai.

That a difficult if not impossible task is before the directors of the local Companies who may receive instructions from Home to carry out a course of action diametrically opposed to the interests entrusted to them by shareholders here; and that it will be a case of 'Under which King Bezonian? Speak, or die.'

That, whatever Bangkok may get its whisky, prime drinking water is imported from Hongkong.

That, although the present Head of the Poit Office grows grey in his anxiety to serve the public, he fails to understand the way to accomplish his purpose.

That one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in this way is an undue sense of official ways of doing things, and a consequent tendency to get jammed in his own official rut and groove.

That, until he learns to serve the public less in hewn and more in the people's way, he will be always liable to nasty tics.

That this is, on the whole, much to be regretted, but that, on the recent occasion which I have in mind, the Chamber of Commerce really could not help it.

That Chinese servants are becoming more troublesome than ever, and that the quality of the Cantonese domestic is deteriorating.

That this probably owing, in some measure, to the facilities which exist for emigration, but that it is surprising some respectable Chinaman has not attempted to start a Registration Office like those at Home.

That a drain lately made at Tein-ta-tai appears to be intended to empty itself into a bay where there is no tidal flow, and Kowloon residents are asking the difference between that and the big sewer scheme proposed for Causeway Bay.

That Ginger has been added to the industries of the Colony, and that we are going to make it hot for the Jamaica folks and the Home market.

DROWNING.

THE CHARGE OF ARSON.  
COLLAPSE OF THE CASE.

The hearing of the case against U Taz Wan, who is charged with setting fire to his house, 34 Bonham Strand, was continued to-day at the Supreme Court, sitting in Criminal Session, before His Honour Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, and the following special jurors: Messrs. Fullerton Henderson, Wm. Danby, John Grant Smith, Alexander Levy, Edward George, C. D. Harman, and John D. Hutchinson. Mr. Bretton, instructed by Mr. Deacon of Meers Wotton & Deacon, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson of Meers Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bretton, at the opening of the sitting, said he wished to recall the last witness he had yesterday, Messrs. Wotton & Deacon's clerk, who would certify that the slip of paper found in the leaves of the book was in the same handwriting as the statement of facts drawn up by the prisoner in Messrs. Purdon & Co.'s office.

Mr. Francis objected to this evidence being admitted, as it looked too much as if it had been manufactured in the interval.

His Lordship said Mr. Bretton should certainly have got this evidence yesterday, and he must point out to the jury the obvious comments that might be made on such a course. However he would hear what the witness had to say.

Witness said he had only compared the two documents since he came into Court.

He found the handwriting was the same.

Leung Hing, tea merchant, said it was not customary to carry on the tea and drug business in one shop. In cross-examination, however, he admitted that in a large house drugs might be kept on the ground floor and tea on the first floor.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Canton River in 1886, after he had been fired on, and was compelled to do something. The third was one about which an immense amount of fable has been narrated and false sentiment expended on it: the true story may be worth telling here.

When the mission of Sir Frederic Bruce arrived at the mouth of the Poit River in 1886, in route for Tientsin and escort'd by the fleet, the Minister was informed that he could not pass, but must take another course. This declaration, coming from a highly-conquered power, was more than Sir Frederic could bear, so he simply sailed the Admial to break the way for the fleet. The crew of the celebrated remains of the British Admiralty, which there is no room to describe, had to be sent ashore to wait for the arrival of the fleet.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Chinese coast, and whether he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Bretton, in his cross-examination of the witness, asked him if he had been to the Amoy coast.

Mr. Francis said he had been to the Amoy coast.

A DRINKING MAN.  
We N.Y. not a drinking man;  
His heart is E Z grown;  
To an X S do what he can;  
Naught can X L its woes.

Tis every R D finds to stop;  
Though oft he will S A;  
Then fall and C K whisky shop;  
His tortures to L A.

His pocket always M T is;  
And C D are his clothes;  
He can't afford to N E 's bid;  
Red dots R. a his nose.

Drink holds him in its I N grip;  
Soon D P gets in sin & will slip;  
Sure in the N D down will slip,  
Filled with D K within.

Though of no U often takes  
H U of cloves to quell  
His breath and then in D-D makes  
Those Q know who smell.

His friends all have an I C way;  
When for their A does  
They can't X Q his vise display;  
And P T not his woes.

I K O has a wife & a baby;  
Her heart will A K lot;  
The debt O Z makes her pay,  
And tears her I will blot.

S K P can't his doom aight;  
Sick are old A lies;  
The snakes O G tries to fight;  
And without P Q dies.

H. C. Dodge.

SOLDIERS' SUPERSTITIONS.

As to whether the Confederate soldier was more superstitious than the Federal, I neither admit nor deny, but I think the same superstitions in regard to battles probably prevailed to an equal extent on both sides. We may laugh then now, but we once accepted and pinned our faith to them.

The first instance to come under my observation was at Gaines' Mill. I was then serving with an Alabama regiment, and on the morning of the day on which we were making our coffee at the early campfire I heard a sort of groan from a comrade, and as I turned to look at him I noticed that he was starting into his coffee pot with something like terror, while his face was deathly pale.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I shall be killed today," he groaned out.

"Fudge! We don't know that even a single bullet will be fired."

"I dreamt last night," he whispered,

"that I looked down upon a sheet of water

whose surface was covered with bubbles,

and amidst them I saw my own dead face.

I shall be shot before night."

I ridiculed the idea, and brought up others to assist me, but the only reply to our railing was a sad shake of the head. He was a believer in dreams, and he certainly felt that his last day had come. In place of eating his breakfast he scribbled a letter to his mother, and entrusted it to a comrade. In a little while we were in the order of march, and before we left my regiment was thrown forward to uncover a portion of the Field of the Dead. The first missile sent at the I. Corps. was a bullet shot from a field-piece, and it struck the young soldier in the chest and sent him fairly in two without injuring another man. Not another man was even wounded for the next 10 minutes.

The night before Bunker crossed at Fredericksburg, a Second Lieutenant in a Virginia regiment received, with hundreds of others, some mail from the regimental bag. I carried the pack of 20 or 30 letters over to the other quarters, and handed it to this lieutenant. The top letter was for him, and on one end of the envelope was his name. It looked like blood, but was probably ink. No sooner was it read than he became greatly affected, and said: "I shall be the first officer killed out of the regiment to-morrow."

I heard a dozen officers ridiculing him, but he became silent and serious and finally walked away by himself. We were down on the right where the first Federal attack was made. Our regiment was using a long and deep land furrow as a rifle-pit, and the advancing line of blue had just come within range, when a bullet struck the lieutenant in the head and killed him instantly. He came from the front and was probably from some sharpshooter, but it was afterwards agreed that the officer who was killed was perhaps the least exposed of any.

There was a superstition in my regiment that anyone who went into battle with the foot of a rabbit tied around his neck was safe. This was all right, and rabbits' feet were at a high premium for two or three weeks. My brigadier was then pushed ahead on a reconnaissance, bumped up against the Yanks, and we not only got severely thumped, but we lost a good many men. Out of the 70 men in my company I presume that 30 had the fatal "jinx." It so happened that the three killed belonged to this "lucky" set, and the next day rabbits' feet took a decided fall in price.

I was for a time a brigadier's orderly. His superstition was that he would be safe from bullets as long as he rode a chestnut horse. In the first battle into which I followed him his chestnut was shot, and, of course, I "hustled" to bring him up another. Mine was a coal-black, and the only one which I could get for him was a roan. He didn't seem to notice the difference until the action was over, and then I got a terrible rating. In the second battle he rode a chestnut, and even then he got some hits, under fire a bullet struck the horse and another hit my Brigadier General in the thigh, which caused him to limp through life on a short leg. I personally know other officers who fell safe on roans, bays, blacks and even whites, but they sooner or later discovered that they had pinned their faith to rules which had exceptions.

I remember that just before Grant attacked Lee in the Wilderness, and while I was at brigade headquarters, a hen, of which there was a large flock about the yard, scratched up a stub of gunpowder and scattered it, and when I asked what use he could put it to, he replied:

"I will drop it in the ear of my colonel's horse just before the next battle, and no harm will come to either of them."

"But what can there be in a steel button?"

"Oh, it isn't so much in the button as in the hen scratching it up before my eyes."

"But why not try it in your own horse's ear and take care of yourself."

"I laughed at him, and he got so mad that we nearly came to blows. I left him a week later, having a sabre cut on his head, and asked him how the fight worked."

"Must have been a crowing hen which scratched it up," he replied. "The colonel and 20 of our men were killed the day after I saw you."—*British Free Press.*

"How much did you say this was?" "Three shillings and sixpence." "That's a big price, isn't it?" "Oh, no; I assure you the drugs are very costly." "But I am a druggist myself." "Oh, you are! Well, of course—"

MORE NEW GUINEA EXPLORATION.

*Coldenham.* May 9.—Mr. Theodore Boavan, the well-known New Guinea explorer, was a passenger by the steamer which arrived here to-day en route for Indigo. He stated on his arrival that the exploring expedition on the Thadore Island in the Vicar, started for New Guinea under his command. The party consisted of Mr. Boavan as leader, two naturalists, two miners, two photographers, Captain Bonvo and a crew of colored seamen. The originator of the expedition was Mr. Robert Philip, who placed the *Victory* at Mr. Boavan's disposal for two months free of all charge and afforded other substantial facilities for the successful prosecution of the expedition. The Hon. Mr. Douglas also gave Mr. Boavan his hearty good wishes and a sound endorsement, and partly on that general's recommendation Mr. Boavan induced to enter upon the work, which has resulted so satisfactorily. Mr. Boavan has conclusively proved that his theory as to the existence of spacious water ways in the interior of New Guinea was correct. The expedition was only a flying one, but it has formed basis for work of a more extensive and permanent character, which it is certain to lead up to the near future. Mr. Boavan's party first entered New Guinea at Cape Blackwood, and steamed up what is commonly called the Aird River, but which has now been discovered to be the course of many mouths of a very large stream running inland, where Mr. Boavan has named the "Aird." Until the Aird had been traversed for thirty or forty miles the course was all of deltaic formation, with an alluvial island scattered here and there; but at the distance named the main stream of the Douglas becomes compact and flows between rising ground. Every inch is good scrubby land at the Delta, where the country is very flat, with defined banks. Further up there is good chocolate soil and nice open forest country, which could be easily cleared, and is practically uninhabited. The *Victory* steamed up the river over 100 miles, about eighty of which inland as the crew dips from Cape Blackwood. There are two important fresh water tributaries to the Douglas River, one of which Mr. Boavan had named the Burns and the other the Philip. These have imposing banks, either side, the scenery being really beautiful. The *Victory* steamed out from Deception Bay, by another mouth, the Douglas being remarkably good, there being nothing less than four fathoms of water, dredging to seven and eight. The bay is sheltered by a non-shifting sand bank. The party were attacked by natives when going up the Aird. Pacific natives were resort to, and only one or two shots were fired. The steamer's whistle was blown which seemed to have a terrifying effect upon the natives who then ceased their warning demonstrations. During the time new tribes were discovered, the party were inhabiting the country behind Aird Head, Mr. Boavan could not obtain their name. The second tribe are called Tonnoo and further up the Aird, which is now found to be only an estuary. The third tribe are called Moko, their country being on a river which enters the Bay; the fourth, the Ewora tribe, are about sixteen miles inland from Bald Head, and Bimboroo tribe are to the east of Bald Head. Cape Blackwood is not the main land at all, but an island with high trees upon it. There are no hills, and Bald Head is an alluvial island similar to the Atlantic line of Steamers.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.  
Dear Sir,—Your Seigle's Syrup I find has an increasing sale in this neighborhood and shall always do my best to further the sale of any article that enjoys one that purchases equally highly in its favour. I also had great satisfaction in saying that I quite like my wife was permanently cured of Indigestion and Wind on the Spanish, from which she had suffered intensely some time previous to my arrival.

A. RICHOL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—Your Seigle's Syrup I find has an increasing sale in this neighborhood and shall always do my best to further the sale of any article that enjoys one that purchases equally highly in its favour. I also had great satisfaction in saying that I quite like my wife was permanently cured of Indigestion and Wind on the Spanish, from which she had suffered intensely some time previous to my arrival.

A. BURN.

ATTENAGH, ABBEYLEIX,  
QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND,  
December 24, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sir,—I hope that your Seigle's Syrup and Pill may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being unable to get any kind of vegetable food from birth, I began giving him Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup a few weeks ago. It is now quite well, and is able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigle's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,

S. MAXWELL.

REVERSE, near Boston,  
December 31, 1886.

A